Abstract:

A process of producing a fibrous composition, which includes a first component that comprises vegetable fibres and a second component that consists of a synthetic, electrically conductive polymer. According to the method, the vegetable fibres comprise porous, loose and separate fibres, and the electrically conductive polymer is an independently electrically conductive polymer which is doped in order to generate charge carriers in the polymeric material, the synthetic polymer being produced by in situ – polymerization inside the fibres and on their surfaces. The doping agent is an organic sulphonic acid which is allowed to absorb into the fibres in an aqueous medium, and after that a monomer corresponding to the polymer is brought into contact with the fibres and polymerised. By means of the invention, the electrically conductive polymers are attached to fibres so firmly that they are not substantially out-washable by water.